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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

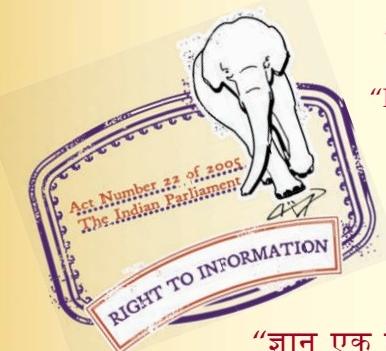
“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 3923 (1983): Leg Guards for Cricket Batsmen and Wicket Keepers [PCD 22: Sports Goods]

“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanaaran Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR LEG GUARDS FOR CRICKET BATSMEN AND WICKET KEEPERS

(First Revision)

- 1. Scope** — Covers requirements of full size leg guards used by cricket batsmen and wicket keepers.
- 2. Materials** — Shall conform to Table 1.

TABLE 1 MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE OF LEG GUARDS

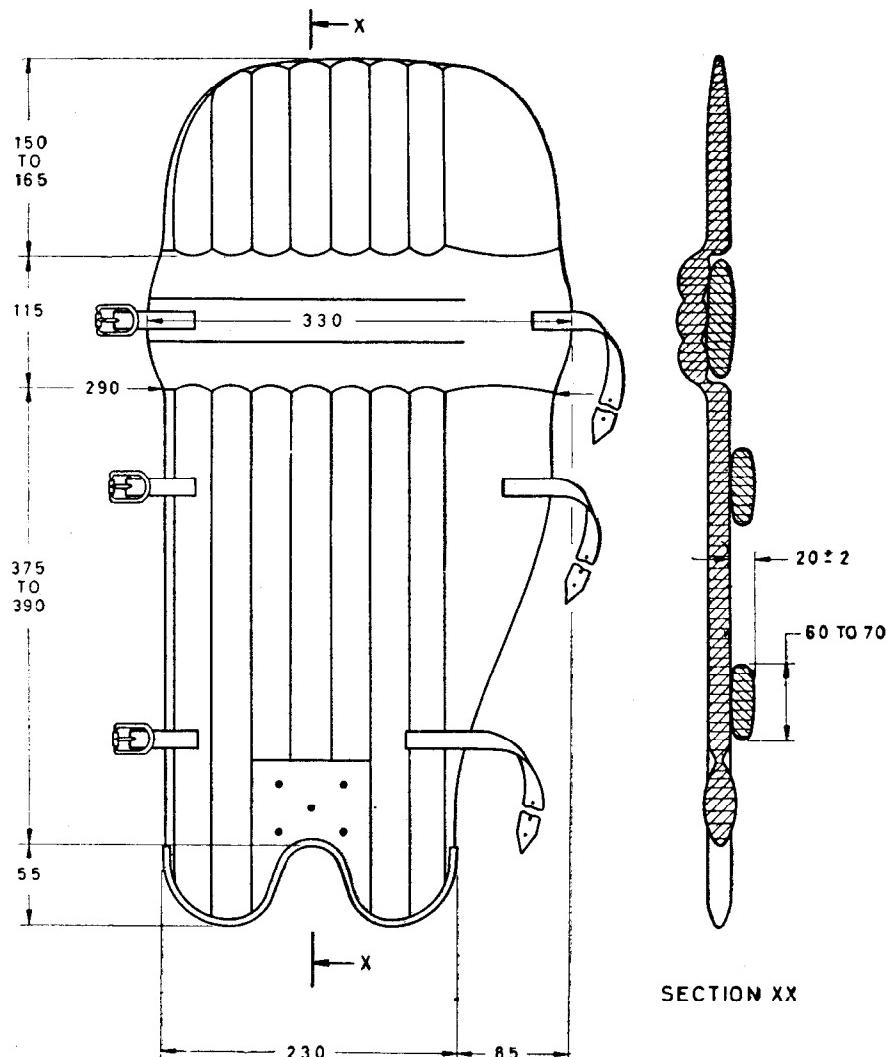
SI No.	Item	Material	Requirements
i)	Cover facing	a) White sheepskin	Vegetable-tanned or chrome-tanned or semi-chrome-tanned sheepskin, having effective and non-toxic fungicide. It shall show no growth of mildew when examined visually and shall be fat lacquered or oiled or both and the grain side shall be smooth finished. The recommended thickness being 0.7 to 1.0 mm in the finished stage (see IS : 3946-1966 'Leather for leg guard').
		b) Canvas cloth	The yarn used in the manufacture of canvas cloth shall conform to IS : 2422-1979 'Specification for dyed cotton fabric, waterproofed (first revision)'.
		c) White vinyl coated fabric (leather-cloth)	Shall conform to IS : 1259-1977 'Specification for vinyl coated fabrics (second revision)'.
ii)	Back cover	Canvas, cotton	The yarn used in the manufacture of canvas cloth shall conform to IS : 2422-1979 'Specification for dyed cotton fabric, waterproofed (first revision)'.
iii)	Packing for ribs	Cardboard or strawboard	—
iv)	Ribs	Cane	Malabar cane.
v)	Stuffing	a) Coarse cotton/worsted cashmilon b) Indian kapok (<i>semul</i>)	It shall be well carded, clean, dry and reasonably free from extraneous matter. It shall be soft and smooth and shall have a silky appearance. It shall be clean, dry and reasonably free from seeds and other extraneous matter (see IS : 3040-1980 Specification for Indian kapok for stuffing purposes).
vi)	Straps	White cow hide	Vegetable-tanned or chrome-tanned or semi-chrome-tanned cow hide, having effective and non-toxic fungicide. It shall show no growth of mildew when examined visually and shall be fat lacquered or oiled or both and the grain side shall be smooth finished.
vii)	Sewing thread	White cotton sewing thread	The yarn used in the manufacture of sewing thread shall be evenly spun and the twist shall be so adjusted as to produce a balance thread. The sewing thread shall reasonably be uniform in thickness throughout and shall be free from defects, such as slubs, knots, kinks, projections broken or loose ends.

2.1 The sewing thread used for general sewing shall conform to variety No. 28 of IS : 1720-1978 'Specification for cotton sewing threads (second revision)'. The sewing thread for straps sewing shall conform to variety No. 11 of IS : 1376-1979 'Specification for cotton sewing thread for aerospace purposes (second revision)'.

2.1.1 The sewing thread of polyamide/cotton corespun having following requirements shall be used :

Nominal count and construction	— Nm 50/4 'Z' (finishing twist)
Finish	— Glace
Single thread-breaking load, Min	— 53 N (5.4 kgf)

3. Dimensions — Shall conform to Fig. 1 and 2.



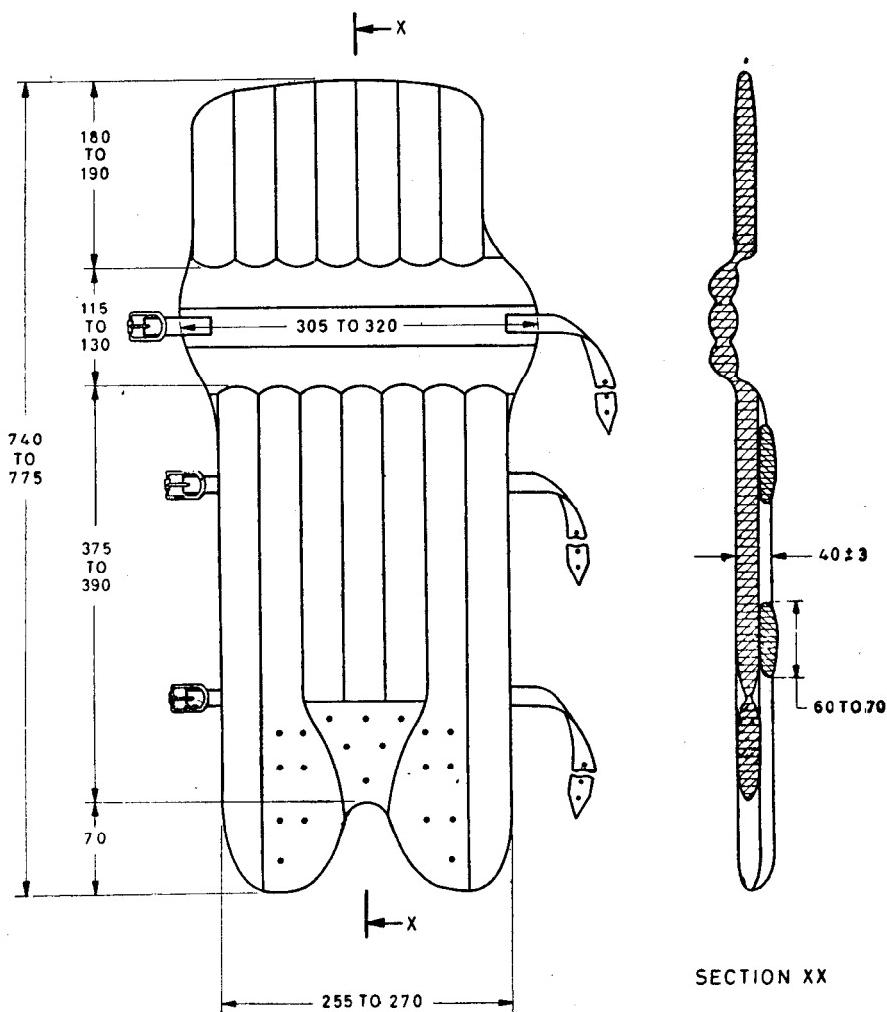
General tolerance on dimensions : ± 5 mm unless specified otherwise.

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 LEG GUARD, CRICKET BATSMAN

4. Weights — Shall be as follows :

- Leg guards for cricket batsmen — 1.5 to 1.8 kg per pair.
- Leg guards for wicket-keepers — 1.8 to 2.2 kg per pair.



General tolerance on dimensions : ± 5 mm unless specified otherwise.

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 2 LEG GUARD, WICKET KEEPER

5. Other Requirements — Leg guards shall be flexible when tied round the leg and shall not in any way impair the player. The side projection in the case of batsman's leg guards for right-handed or left-handed players shall be such that they face the direction of the bowler. The leather straps shall be 14 to 15 mm wide and 2 to 2.5 mm thick and of sufficient length to go round the part of the leg where these are fitted. The central ribs shall end at a distance of 50 to 60 mm from the arch of the instep. On the sides, the ribs shall go right up to the end of the ankle so as to provide adequate protection to the ankle. In addition, the ankle portion may be given double layer of canvas or leather. The arch of the instep shall be properly padded. Cardboard packing cut to size of the ribs, shall be used between the ribs and the stuffing for better results. The straps shall be hand stitched. Machine stitching may be used for other stitchings. The number of stitches in both the cases shall be between 3 and 4 per centimetre.

5.1 Leg Guards for Cricket Batsmen — Each leg guard shall have seven ribs. Three straps shall be provided, one each at the top, the calf and the ankle. The leg guard shall have a minimum of two sponge rubber pads, but at the option of the purchaser, three may be provided.

5.2 Leg Guards for Wicket Keepers — Each leg guard shall have seven ribs in the main body and two at the side. It shall have three straps, one each at the top, the calf and the ankle. The straps shall be attached to the lower side of the side ribs so as to allow the sides to be in a line with the main body of the leg guard. It shall have a minimum of two sponge rubber pads.

6. Marking — Each leg gaurd shall be legibly and indelibly marked on the inside with the manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark.

6.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

7. Packing — Leg guards shall be kept in a pairs and packed in accordance with the best trade practice or according to the instructions of the purchaser.

8. Sampling — Sampling and criteria for acceptance for leg guards shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. A recommended scheme for the same is given in Appendix A.

A P P E N D I X A

(Clause 8)

RECOMMENDED SAMPLING SCHEME AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY FOR LEG GUARDS

A-1. Lot — In any consignment, all pairs of leg guards of same type and manufactured from same raw materials shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

A-2. Selection of Sample — The number of pairs of leg guards to be selected at random for inspection from each lot shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 2.

A-3. Number of Tests and Criteria for Conformity — Each pair of leg guards selected in accordance with A-2 and Table 2 shall be inspected for all the requirements of the type of leg guard. A pair shall be considered as defective if it fails to satisfy any one or more of the requirements of the specification. The lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if the number of defective pairs in the sample does not exceed the corresponding permissible number of defective pairs given in col 3 of Table 2.

TABLE 2 NUMBER OF PAIRS OF LEG GUARDS TO BE SELECTED AND PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF DEFECTIVE PAIRS

Number of Pairs of Leg Guards in the Lot (1)	Number of Pairs of Leg Guards to be Selected in the Sample (2)	Permissible Number of Defective Pairs (3)
Up to 25	3	0
26 .. 50	5	0
51 .. 100	8	0
101 .. 150	13	0
151 .. 300	20	1
301 .. 500	32	2
501 and above	50	3

E X P L A N A T O R Y N O T E

This standard was first issued in 1966, and it included the requirements of hockey goal keeper's also. The present revision has been taken up to incorporate certain modification brought to the notice of the Sectional Committee due to the experience gained during the last few years in the implementation of this standard. The requirements of leg guards for hockey goal keepers have been covered in IS : 10771-1983 'Specification for leg guards for hockey goal keepers.'